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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN.-Dispatches from Hong Kong which cannot be confirmed in Paris state that Chinese troops have crossed the Tonquin frontier and are marching toward the Red River delta; much excitement prevails in Hong Kong. == A bust of Fielding was unveiled in Taunton yesterday. ___ An outrage by Frenchmen on tishermen is reported from St. John's, N. Y. ____ McDermott complains of all treatment in the Liverpool prison. - A village in Belgium has been destroyed by fire. ==== Further details of the disaster to the fishing fleet off Newfoundland are given; an unknown steamer is sunk off the Nova Scotia coast.

DOMESTIC .- President Arthur arrived at Chicago from St. Paul yesterday. - The wheat crop of Kansas amounts to 35,000,000 bushels; a larger crop than was estimated. - Charles Hadley, of Taylorsville, Muskingum County, Ohio, was killed by his father on Monday, It was learned yesterday that nine person had perished in the fire at Cincinnati on Monday night. === The counsel for James Nutt, on trial for the murder of Dukes at Uniontown Penn., asked that the trial be postponed till December. = J. Proctor Knott was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort, yesterday. - A Manitova railroad bridge at Minneapolis

was on fire last night. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A tug-boat was sunk in the North River yesterday by Jay Gould's steam yacht Atalanta. — The body of Miss Rosa Burns was taken to the Morgue. - One 'longshoreman killed another in South-st. ____ Duplex, Ecuador, George Kinney, Aella, Referee and Puritan won the Sheepshead Bay races. ____ John Roach testified before the Senate Committee, === The in quest on the victims of the Long Island Railway pollision was begun. ==== A report from Colonel Howard, captain of the American Team, was made to the National Rifle Asso ciation. === The steamship Macedonian brought tion of George W. Lake, charged with neglecting his family, was begun at Port Richmond. Boston club defeated the New-York team in a League game of baseball; a game between the Metropolitan and Echipse clubs was drawn, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85 cents. - Stocks were dull and lower until in the last hour, when they were active in spots and closed higher.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather with chances of rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 52°; average, 6212°.

! The first frost of the season is prompt in mak ing its appearance. Dispatches from New-Hampshire, Vermont and other points state that a frost fell on Monday night which was so severe as seriously to damage the crops. An immediate exocus from the White Mountains and contiguous resorts on the part of the summer boarder may be looked for. The heated term is permanently closed. The time is at hand for calling in white hats and lighting fires.

Marwood, the public hangman, seems to have lost his head in consectence of the lavish honors recently bestowed upon him. Received in the galleries of the Houses of Parliament as a distinguished public personage, and conspicuously mentioned in the personal paragraph column in the daily press wherein the movements of Royalty, the programmes of Ministries and the intentions of political leaders are solemuly chronicled, he has breathed an atmosphere that has been too rare for him by many degrees. Oppressed with the glory of his later days, he has stuffled off the mertal coil almost as abruptly as the numerous victims of justice whom he has assisted out of life.

Hazing breeds hazing. We referred the other day to the fact that some of the naval cadets who are on trial now for that offence were themselves the victims of the last party of hazers who were tried. It is another curious fact, showing how this practice and the spirit which prompts it tend to perpetuate thempelves, that the latest victims, who are testifying in the trial at Annapolis, are evidently anxions to do as much as they can to screen from punishment the men at whose bands they have suffered indignities. The cautious tone of their testimony proves this. The same spirit which makes them sympathize with their tormentors now will make them tormentors too in their turn, unless heavy penalties break up the practice. The experiment of heavy penalties ould be an excellent one, therefore, to try.

John Roach is a quaint and interesting talker. and his views given before the Senate Sub-Committee vesterday are at least far more entertaining than the average of the so-called "testimony," a good deal of which has been downright rubbish. Mr. Roach puts down gunning as one of the diversions in which he has known his workmen to take an intemperate pleasure, and this undue zeal in sports he notes smong them as a sign of sure failure in life, very much in the same way that men usually regard drinking or gambling. Mr. Reach seems also disposed to come to the defence of tramps, and informed the Committee that he had once call "that speer of life" himself. Certainly a it has attained since Democratic tariff for prevented the confirmation of the important to be done in regard to them. Perhaps John L. Sul-

workmen, is a living proof that in this much berated class there may be some of the successful men of the future. Some of the philosophers who are wasting precious time in holding a Free Thinkers' Convention to protest against religious and intellectual "tyranny," which does not exist, might open a more interesting field of speculation by studying the germs of greatness in trampe.

The recent fatal railroad accident at Steglitz may have its effect upon German politics. It appears from a dispatch from Berlin which we print this morning, that the Diet is to be held responsible for the tragedy. The Government requested that an appropriation should be made to alter and enlarge the Steglitz depot. The Minister of Finance stated, in effect, that the existing depot was a menace to human life. The Diet declined to make the appropriation. It remains to be seen by an analysis of the vote defeating it which party it is that is to be directly blamed. Already the reactionary press are arraigning the National Liberals as the culprits. The Emperor has ordered a thorough investigation to be made, and it is to be hoped that, proving an exception to the rule, this will be a case in which somebody will be convicted and punished. Every such accident for which no penalty is exacted becomes an invitation to

The announcement that the Chinese troops are marching on Haiduoug in Tonquin, where a French garrison is stationed, may prove premature, but it is evident that great alarm prevails in Paris and that the Ministers are becoming conscious of the dangers that lie in the path of foreign aggression. Reinforcements are to be sent to Tonquin without delay, and an effort will speedily be made to resume in Paris the peace negotiations broken off in Pekin through the atrogance of M. Tricon. The French having won two or three superficial successes at Hué and in Tonquin, have taken sides with a pretender to the throne of Anam, have made a treaty of peace with him and counted upon their luck and audacity and also upon the adroitness of their diplomatic agents in reconciling the Chinese Government to their schemes of aggression and their artificial protectorate. If the Chinese troops are actually in motion from the frontier, it is plain that the Imperial authorities are not to be tricked by any jugglery of phrases-that they will not recognize a French Emperor in Anam, even if official sanctions for the title be ostentationsly sought for at Pekin.

TARIFFS OR TRADES UNIONS. It pleases some of the political workingmen who have been testifying before the Senate Committee on Labor to state that the working people generally care nothing about the tariff, or believe that it does not help them. It would suit some Democratic candidates exceeding well if this were true. General Hancock and Mr. Randall thought it was in 1880, but discovered too late that the working people did care a great deal about the preservation of the barriers raised by the Republicans against foreign competition, and were not inclined to vote for a candidate "who saw in the tariff only a local issue that came up once in his native town."

Men who get a living by agitating in "the cause of labor," whatever their political leanings, are quite apt to represent that nothing clse is so important as the organization of labor for strikes. Their method of bettering the condition of labor is to extort more from the employer. If he has a large contract on hand, and can better afford to pay an extortionate price than to have the work stop, that assumption of intellectual superiority offended is their choice opportunity. This is the highwayman's mode of helping labor, and, like the old industry of the footpads, it does not pay well in the end. Often the employer sees that he cannot pay what is demanded, and closes the survivors of the Sweedish ship David, his works, and thousands of men in months of to be a type of the newer Nihilism, which was wrecked at sea, to port. == The examina- idleness lose more than they had hoped to undermining railways, throwing bombs under experiments on lunar radiations constructed a charges enough to cover it in fixing prices for future contracts, loses many for that reason, and has to run only half-time, much to the disgust of the men, who will not see that it is their own doing, and that it pays better to earn \$3 per day 300 days in the year than to ary and scientific classes of that era, gave a earn \$4 per day 150 days.

The better system aims to benefit both employers and employed. It seeks the harmony American industries, and not a savage and suicidal warfare between capital and labor. Shallow agitators do not understand it. To them it seems simpler and easier to cry 'Stand and deliver," and so to take money out of an employer's pocket. But the great majority of American workingmen know much more than their pro essed champions and selfchosen leaders. It is a very significant fact that the so-called Knights of Labor, or Federation of Trades Unions, never yet has even pretended to have enlisted one twenty-fifth part of those who live by earning wages in this country. The actual and active membership of the unions is but a fraction of their nominal membership, and their nominal membership is but a fraction of the whole number of workers. But the demagogues and agitators grossly misrepresent even the small number of active members when they undertake to speak for the laboring people of the United States.

The working people of this country care a great deal more for an efficient tariff than they do for all the trades unions ever formed. And well they may. They have seen and realized the inestimable blessings which the tariff has conferred, and that without any weekly tax, any assessment to maintain strikes, any blacklisting or bitterness or wrangling with employers. But they have not seen what good trades unions and strikes have done; if they had, the number of members would not be so small. Nearly the whole body of workingmen in this country believes heartily in the system of protection for home industry, and cares for it so much that, in States where the workers are numerous and intelligent, neither party dares to put up a ticket that is nostile to that system. No such proof of the ttachment of the working people to trades unions ever has been or can be given. While the more noisy and less intelligent minority rave about the tyranny of capital, and waste themselves in senseless warfare against employers, the great majority of sober, thoughtrul and industrious American workingmen rejoice in the system which benefits both capital and labor, and makes them allies against all the world.

Whatever contributes to the general prosperity of the country benefits labor, not with fictitious and fleeting gifts. Dead Sea apples that turn to ashes on the lips, but with solid and lasting improvement. Workingmen of intelligence know this, and they have seen that strikes do not contribute to the general presperity. But they know that the country has never attained such prosperity at any other time, such growth in industries, such development of resources, such improvement

former tramp-if Mr. Roach will insist upon revenue only was thrust aside by Republican calling himself such—who now employs 1,500 protection. They are not half as stupid as workmen, is a living proof that in this much their would-be leaders, these workingmen. When the votes are counted we shall see whether they "care nothing about the tariff."

TURGENEFF.

Ivan Turgeneff, whose death has been announced in the cable dispatches, may safely be designated as one of the great masters of modern fiction. It is barely thirty years since his mimitable volume of short stories won for him a sympathetic audience in Russia, and it is scarcely more than a dozen years since his more ambitious novels found translators; but his work is so strong and fine in its literary quality and vivid distinctness, and so characteristic of the passions and strange genius of the nation from which he sprang, that he has acquired a reputation in Europe and in America which will endure. His stories have been read almost as widely in France as in his native land, and the English translations have been singularly successful on both sides of the Atlantic. In Germany, also, his work has been highly appreciated by the most intellectual readers, and some of his enthusiastic admirers there have not hesitated to pronounce him the greatest novelist of the century. In Russia his pre-eminent merits have been universally recognized for a quarter of a century, although his personal popularity with the educated classes has steadily declined. He understood his countrymen too well, and realist that he was, portrayed them too faithfully either to quicken in himself a patriotic ardor that was invariably sluggish or to endear himself to them. Mr. Henry James, jr., has described him as being out of harmony with his native land-" as having what one may call a poet's quarrel with it." His countrymen could not help admiring a great master of fiction whose works were the chief contribution made by Russia to the literature of the world. They knew that he understood them thoroughly and that the figures in his novels were animated by the very breath of the native soil. Yet they never learned to love him. His pen always seemed to them to have the cold touch of a dissecting-knife. Turgeneff's services to the cause of emancipa-

tion in Russia have been exaggerated by the translators who have introduced his works to English readers. One of them has compared his "Memoirs of a Sportsman" to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and placed him in the light of a great social reformer. That series of short stories, however, was written by a literary artist, who had become partially conscious of his descriptive talents and remarkable powers of observation, and was in no sense the work of a social reformer who was suddenly inspired to portray the evils of seridom. He described Russian society precisely as it was, with minute fidelity and marvellous distinctness, but took no pains to make the horrors of the peculiar institution of serfdom conspicuous. The serfs were in the background of the sketches, breathing the same atmosphere of degradation and wretchedness which all Russians were breathing, and if the reader shuddered as he turned the pages it was pure literary art, not the flaming zeal of the social reformer, that was working out its purpose. If Turgeneff fell under the ban of the Imperial authorities and sought a refuge in that mercurial Paris where in the end he died, selfcondemned to exile, it was not because he was an agitator with liberal tendencies, but because he had the literary genius for which philo sophical and scientific students in the universities and the educated classes generally were thirsting. To Turgeneff, also, belongs the distraction of inventing the name of Nihilist, and strangely enough he applied it as a term of reproach to the new generation of educated men whose anomalous gospel of individualism and his conservative prejudices. The class for whom be coined the contemptuous word had entirely disappeared when Vera Zassulie's vindication by a jury of superior intelligence became a European event. Bazarof had ceased

tive and necessary cause. Turgeneff incidentally aided the cause of emancipation, and in a moment of derision, while he was satirizing the follies of the litername to one of the most mysterious movements of modern times; but he was neither a reformer nor an agitator, but simply a literacy artist with rare powers of observation, a subtle appreciation of the strong and weak spots in Russian character and a natural bent toward pessimism. The strongest characteristic of his literary method was the sharpness with which his portraits were etched. He was a perfect master of the art of writing short stories, because his conceptions of character were at once definite and vivid. "The Brigadier," which appeared in THE TRIBUNE not long ago, was a masterpiece in this respect; and the characters in his larger works all possess this same quality of distinctness of outline-intensity of personality. Bazarof, the materialist who had scornfully released himself from the restraints of authority in religion and in all matters of mind and morals, is one of the strongest figures in recent literature. Even weak men, like Dimitri Roudine, are positively presented in his pages; and the heroines, Lisa, Hélène, Katia, Gemma and the rest, how strong, how charming, how womanly they are! Yet they are invariably doomed to disappointment, betrayal and death. Turgeneff had at best a sombre genius which revelled in the sterile wastes of pessimism.

A REAL BOSS.

He answers to the name of John Kelly, and the Democracy of New-York wears his collar around its neck. He is bigger, more powerful, than all the rest of the party. He dores to act independently of the party, but the party doesn't dare to act in dependently of John Kelly. Cali Tammany the tail of Democracy and it follows that the tail wags the dog.

Whether, in imitation of the French King. Kelly ever went to the length of exclaiming in the plenitude of his power, "I am the Democracy of the State of New-York," we are unable to say. But if he has refrained from that extreme self-assertion in the past, he may feel prompted to indulge in it to-day in view of his latest signal triumph, in all that it implies. The Democratic State Committee at its late meeting adopted a resolution which was aimed directly at Kelly. It undertook to discriminate against him in favor of the County Democracy, and to coerce him into holding primaries in particular manner. What was the result? Did Kelly bow to the will of the State Committee? Not he. He laughed at the Committee. Or il it was not a laugh it was a sneer. So tar from being governed by the resolution, he gave out that no attention would be paid to it; toat Tammany would bold primaries in the usual manner, sending the usual full delegation to the State Convention. The man who took this bold, defiant position is the man who spat upon the Syracuse ticket of 1879 with Lucius Robinson as its head, who ran as an independent

traitor, this bolter, this kicker, this renegade to have his own way in this matter? Is he to be allowed to complete the circuit of political heteredoxy by snubbing the State Committee, the chief representative of the party as a unit?

He is. Already the chairman of the Committee has availed himself of the newspaper which he controls to take the back track. The World notes that this surrender of Mr. Manning is "without reservation," adding that his "renunciation" of the resolution referred to "is the more significant and encouraging inas-" much as he is understood to control the ma-"jority of the State Committee and to speak "authoritatively for Mr. Tilden." Kelly will go to Buffalo and he will have his own way when he gets there. He isn't afraid of any Democrat. He isn't afraid of all Democrats combined. But any and all Democrats are afraid of him. He is the boss.

THE DEBT AND SILVER. The debt statement for August 31 shows no great change in the debt, except that about \$11,000,000 of the called three and a half per cents have been redeemed. The other changes are too unimportant to require notice. The decrease in debt less cash in the Treasury is only \$6,671,851 71, but this will not seem a small reduction when it is considered that the full effect of the repeal or lowering of taxes was felt in August. Early in July the revenue was swelled by large withdrawals of goods from warehouse. But the movement in August bas been more natural, and probably affords a much better indication of the change to be expected in the revenue hereafter. Owing to the irregularity in payments of pensions, and in some other expenditures, it cannot be inferred that the reduction of debt during the new fiscat year will fall to \$80,000,000; on the contrary, the decrease in revenue in July and August does not yet warrant the expectation that the surplus applicable to reduction of debt will be reduced as much as \$40,000,000.

took in from circulation about \$4,500,000 of gold certificates, and increased the amount of silver certificates outstanding by about \$1,600,-000. The arrangements of the Treasury to facilitate the transfer of money by means of silver certificates to the interior explain this change in part, and it appears that there has also been a decrease of about \$800,000 in the legal-tender certificates outstanding. The gold held by the Treasury increased about \$1,400,-000 during the month, and the stock of silver dollars held increased about \$1,300,000, nearly \$1,000,000 of these coins having been put into circulation out of \$2,300,000 ccined during August. About \$152,000,000 have now been coined, of which \$114,320,000 rest in the Treasury-more than three-qurters of the amount coined. Even if it be supposed that the coins held in some way support the issue of certificates-as they really do not-the excess of unused standard dollars over certificates in circulation is still about \$39,000,000. If the coinage should be suspended for a year and a half, only a part of this surplus would even then have been brought into circulation at the present rate.

During the month of August the Treasury

SOLAR MOTORS. Among the companies recently formed in Paris is a society for the utilization of solar heat, with a capital of 1,600,000 francs. The problem which the patentees profess to have solved is as old as Archimedes, who is said to have set fire with burning-giasses to the Roman fleet, when besieging Syracuse. One hundred years afterward Hero of Alexandria constructed a solar fountain. In 1551 Adam Lonicer adapted solar heat to the process of distillation. In the next century various solar clocks were constructed, and the first hint was given of using the sun as a motive power. The first scientist to turn his attention to sun force as available for practical purposes in the present century was John Herschel, who constructed an apparatus for cooking by the sno's rays. Several Frenchmen continued the experiment, and solar pumps and hotair machines were patented in France.

In 1860 Professor Tyndall in the course of his gain. Often he submits to the extortion, the Czar's carriage, and facing death with a machine of great delicacy. In consisted of a conelike reflector with a highly sensitive test in the centre, on which all the rays striking the interior of the cone were reflected. In 1871 M. Mouchot adapted the idea to a sun machine and exhibited it to the Academy of Sciences in France in 1877. Twenty thousand france were granted by the Minister of Public Instruction to enable him to perfect his invention, and in the following year a further subvention was made by the Society for the Advancement of Science. In 1879 M. Abel Pifre took up the subject, and further subventions were made by the Government of Algeria. company just formed does not profess to be able to do much in climates such as the north of France or England, but in the south of Europe, in Algeria, India and America it is maintained that the invention will be of great value. In these countries fuel is often scarce, and a motor that will supersede steam produced by furnaces may produce extraordinary

results where a cheap motive power is required. It is claimed that sun force is far less variable than wind or water power. In the torrid zone the radiation of the sun remains nearly the same for many months and presents a gratuitous power only waiting to be harnessed by science. For the purposes of irrigation, agricultural machines, mills, etc., also for the rectification of alcohol, distillation of perfumes, production of ice, the distillation of water for drinking, and many other uses requiring a low power cheaply produced, the promoters claim that their invention is valuable. No stokers are necessary nor are explosions possible. All that is required is to keep the machine, like a large sunflower, always turned toward the sun.

The invention consists of a huge reflector not unlike an inverted umbrella, the interior of which is lined with a high reflecting agent. In the centre of this and occupying the position of the umbrella stick is a standard botter made of a material highly conductive of heat. This receives rays from the whole reflector and thus colsufficient heat to generate steam. In addition to motors the society supplies domestic sun machines which boil water, prepare tea and coffee, grill chops and steaks, fry eggs and cook other food. Portable machines are made for carrying on norseback which will boil water and serve a dinner on short notice. The company also supplies scientific machines and even furnishes the same power in the shape of a children's toy

Unfortunately machines do no not always realize the vivid hopes of their inventors and practical people will doubtly wait awhile before ordering a new

The Hon. Cortlandt Parker and Ferdinand W. Roebling are mentioned now among the possible Republican candidates for Governor of New-Jersey. Mr. Parker has long been known as a leader of the Bar of the State, a man of elevated character-and rare ability. Mr. Roebling is a member of the wellknown firm of wire-cable manufacturers and bridge builders, and a representative of the highest class of successful business men of the State,

No one can think of two Presidents of as many Governments in South America falling foul of each other without a shudder. It is one of those large horrors that seem to be forerunners of the crack of doom. And yet that is what is the matter with South America just now. President Barrios of Guatemaia and President Soto of Honduras-they never speak when they pass by. Soto says that Barrio is seeking to create anarchy, while Barries says that Soto has drained Honduras of its riches and is seeking a pretext to leave the country and enjoy them. These are serious charges. Something ought

nominees of a Democratic Governor. Is this livan could be induced to go down and straighten matters out.

Under the circumstances the Democracy of Ohio couldn't do better than forthwith to retire from politics and reorganize itself into croquet clubs. It is nice cool weather for croquet.

It is reported that Lord Headley has just met with an accident while chasing game in Yellowstone Park. And this suggests the inquiry whether visitors are invited to the Park and furnished with expert hunters to slaughter the animals which have made their home in the Nation's Preserve. It has been popularly understood that one of the justifying reasons for the existence of a National park was the protection of the noble game of the Northwest, which is doomed to speedy extinction unless some place is set apart where it is safe from the rifles of sportsmen and pothunters. If Congress has granted to any one the privilege of turning the Park into an abattour for the butchery of game, the fact should be generally known.

The Democratic State Committee to John Kelly: You needn't shoot; we'll come down.

Mr. Elam's virtue in getting hit by Mr. Beirne in the recent duel has been rewarded by a number of his friends in Richmond, Va. They have presente d that redoubtable gentleman with "a gold-headed cane and a silver fruit-stand " in recognition of his willingness to die "for his convictions." Mr. Elam must feel proud that his convictions bear such substantial fruit, and he may possibly want to go and do so some more. There is a grim suggestiveness in the statement that the cane is the largest size made. It will be a handy thing to have standing near the editorial desk. A pistol is not always available.

A man has just been suffocated with gas in neighboring city. The Committee on Contested Seats at the coming Democratic Convention is likely to be cut off by the same complaint.

The mutinous mariners who are attached to the various life-saving stations of the country have abandened their "strike" and gone to work again. Like other and worse-advised individuals they annually make a point of striking as soon as summer approaches. But that happens to be the season when the Government has the least use for then and the men can then better employ their time in fishing and boating for pleasure parties. When the autumnal storms are about due they return to duty and continue to make a profitable business of lifesaving until winter is over. For several years past the New-Jersey salvors, about the 1st of May, have made an excuse for "striking" by refusing to obey regulations of the service requiring them to convey from point to point on the coast certain checks" to prove that they have done duty in patrolling. But when the summer fishing and boating season is over they return to Government em ploy, and "the whole machinery of the service," to quote Captain Merryman, "goes quietly and smoothly into motion again"—until the following spring. It is a pity that other "strikers" are not as sagacious in the selection of their times and couditions for striking as the simple mutineers of the coast are.

The Cincinnati Enquirer reports that "the Demo cratte campaign in Ohio is advancing with the utmost satisfaction to the party." It is-to the utmost satisfaction of the Republican party. Portland, Me., has made a mess of an attempt to

how courtesies to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. At a meeting of the City Conneil, held last Saturday evening, the Mayor suggested that appropriate action be taken to honor the distinguished guest. This gave a few members a chance to air some rather cheap patriotism. One honorable member referred to the fact that the Prince of Wales had once been similarly honored by Portland, and not two years afterward England had proved the enemy of the United States. Another member sarcastically requested the Mayor to remember that the money spent in entertaining this foreigner would be made up from the "widow's mite, the orphan's portion, and the hard-carned savings of the poor." That killed the Mayor's attempt at courtesy, and Lord Coloridge will have to rub along without the official recognition of Portland. All this is absurd enough. There is no particular reason why Portland or any other city should feel obliged to spend its "widows mites" on any distinguished visitors; but when an attempt is formally made to show ordinary courtesies to such visitors, common decency demands that it should not be defeated by foolish and ignorant

Here's a desperate thief who tries to eat up the check that he had forged and which was relied upon to secure his conviction. Now if "the old what franticket" should be nominated next ye tic attempts would be made to eat up the cipher dispatches!

At the Freethinkers' Convention the other day Mrs. Susan H. Wixson discussed the question, "Will the coming woman attend church !" We are not informed what view of the question Mrs. Susan H. Wixsen took, but our own opinion is that there will always be one Sunday in the year when the coming woman is liable not to attend church. That is the Sunday before she gets her spring bonnet. But the Sunday after that wild horses can't keep her away. We hope Mrs. Susan H. Wixson took the spring bonnet into consideration to her discus sion of the question.

"The tariff question, in many of its phases, is no longer national but essentially local," So says 7 h Denver News. The statement is not broad enough to awaken Democratic enthusiasm to its highest pitch. The newspaper that wishes to do that must subscribe to the sentiment above expressed, minus the words "in many of its phases."

Not even during the war was Tammany Hall so clamorous for peace as now. All they ask of the County Democracy, which was organized for the sole purpose of making relentless, uncompromising war upon Tammany, is harmony and a fair "divide." The delegation will go to Buffalo bearing an entire grove of olive branches. But olive branches, it may be observed, of such proportions, when stripped of their foliage, will make uncommonly good shillalehs.

The Albany Argus having "changed front" and made " as graceful a surrender as could well be expected under the circumstances," The World new spaper feels " authorized now to say that there will be harmony in Buffalo and certain victory in November." Of course, no one will have the assurance to doubt our contemporary's authority; but, being "authorized" to say so much as this, why not upon the same authority announce the ticket and declare it elected f That would save the bother of a Convention and the expense of an election.

PERSONAL.

The statue of ex-President Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Ky., will be unveiled on September 20 Senator Hale had to leave his summer house at Bar Harbor and go home to Elisworth to help fight

The Hon, Thomas A. Hendricks has reached his home in Indiana after spending a few weeks at Saratoga, and is busy preparing a big speech on the temperance question in politics, with which he will open the lows campaign at Council Bluffs next

Senator J. D. Cameron writes to his venerable father long letters descriptive of the carriage tour he is making through Great Britain. While visiting Worcester he drove out into the adjacent country sixteen miles to see the mother of John Paget, the gardener at his Lochiel farm, near Harrisburg. "I found her," he writes, "living with a daughter in a little brick cottage along the roadside. The old woman was overjoyed to see me, and did nothing but thank God and praise me for coming to see her. The daughter, a very in-telligent woman, told me all about their affairs. They have a good garden and plenty of flowers, make just enough to keep them, and are happy." As to his own health, Senator Cameron writes that the trip is doing him much good, in every way. He seldom sees American newspapers, and has for-gotten all about politics.

In a memorial address on the late Judge Black,

both Judge Black and President Garfield belonged spoke of the warm personal friendship that existen between the two men. "I have often," he said "seen Garfield slap Black on the knee or throw his arms about his neck and say: 'Judge, you are the best man in the world, except your politics.' The course of this friendship, which for years had bees unruffled, was disturbed during the Presidential campaign, but I was with Judge Black at Brockie a few days during General Garfield's sickness and found him greatly disturbed and scanning eagerly the telegrams from the President's sick chamber, and General Garfield asked often in those weeks of suffering, 'Has Judge Black called yet?' and when told, at last, that he had been to the White House to inquire after him, he was deeply gratified." "seen Garfield slap Black on the knee or throw bit

General Jubal A. Early rises to remark that there

is not the slightest foundation in fact for certain

romantic tales that have been circulated concern-

ing him—such as that of his having rescued and intrusted to his sisters' care a little girl baby found by him amid the dead and dying on the field of Manassas, which baby has now become a most beautiful and talented young lady, who by her musical ability is now the sole support of the ladies who reared her; and that of his having found another girl baby all alone amid bursting shells in a burning cabin on a battle-field, adopted her as his own daughter, and bringing her as such into Richmond society, of which she is the undisputed belle These and similar stories have convinced him that the pen-coupled with a lively inventive facultyis indeed a great deal more powerful than the sword or anything eise on record. He also contradicte some equally romantic and fictitious accounts of his ancestry, and then gives the following bit of family history: "My great-great-grandfather emigrated from Ireland and settled in the county of Culpeper, Va., in the early part of the last century. My great-grandfather settled in the county of Bedford or what was then Bedford. His old homestead is still in existence, some twelve or tifteen miles from the city of Lynchburg, and his grave is there also. He had several brothers, one of whom emigrated to Georgia and was the father of Governor Peter Early; another was the father of Bishop John Early of the Methodist Church. My grandfather lived and died in the county of Franklin, and there my father was born. I was myself born in view of the place where my grandfather lived and died, and was named after him. The Irish name of the Earlys was originally 'McGuichie,' which signifies 'early rising,' and which I pressuae was given them from the fact that they were always among the first torise in any of the outbreaks which were so frequent when Ireland was an independent nation, composed of several kingdoms. It is easy to see how the name became Anglicized into Early. The Earlys lived in Donegal, where they are very numerous to this day, and a number have emigrated to different parls of the United States as well as to Canada, who of course are but very distantly related to the Virginia branch of the family."

WASHINGTON Sept. 4. It is availed that September 19 and 19 was named after him. The Irish name of the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.-It is expected that Secretary Folger will return to Washington Thursday or Friday.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that kerosene oil is extensively smugggled from Pennsylvania into Canada. A raft is made up of a number of oil barrels, which is towed across Lake Eric to some secluded spot on the other side.

Joseph Reefe, German farmer living near St. Louis, has complained to the authorities that an invisible wagon and team rattle up to his gate in the evening. He wishes to have the spirits arrested who are thus annoying him. All attempts to convince him that he is mistaken have thus far failed.

The telephone is being used extensively in India. The Government of that country maintains a elephone in places too poor to maintain a telegraph office and too important to have no communication with other places. The telephone is a constant source of wonder and interest to the natives. One dignified Brahmin, to whom its mysteries were fully explained, remarked, "Yes, I think I understand; but does it speak Marathi!"

At a reunion of the old settlers of Macon, Mo., which took place the other day, the principal attraction was old "Uncle Bob Gipson," who is said to be one hundred and seventeen years of age. Though he retains possession of most of his faculties he is very feeble. He has been the oldest inhabitant for the last lifty years and at the regulon was surrounded by five generations of his family. An interesting collection of books, coins,

manuscripts and portraits of Martin Luther and his cont-mperaries has been arranged in the Grenville Library of the Eritish Museum, as an English contribution to the celebration of the fourth centenary of the great German reformer. Notable among the autograph writings are two notes of Luther and his friend Melanethon in the copy of a Bible printed in 1541, a letter of Erasmus to Nicholas on Luther's marriage, and an auto graph contemporary account of the ceremony of publishing Leo X.'s sentence against Luther in the St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of Cardinal Wolsey and the Archbishops of York and Canterbury.

The following statistics as to the number of men employed in various tranches of activity are published by the Minister of Commerce in France: Three hundred and forty-two coal mines, employing 106,415 bands: 1.036 turf-cutting v hands; 355 iron mines, employing 8,468 hands; 60 other metallurgical mines, employing 4,422 hands; and 359 ron works, employing 57,000 hands. There ore 412 establishments employed to the manufacture of china and pottery, employing 18,708 hands; 162 of glass and crystal, employing 23,421 hands; 536 of paper and cards, employing 32,653 hands. There are 619 gasworks, employing 10,575 hands; 157 candle works, employing 3,663 hands; 339 soap factories, employing 3,509 hands; 3,603 hands; 339 soap factories, employing 3,509 hands; 512 sugar factories, employing 63,526 hands; and 5,024 textile works, employing 353,383 hands.

William Faulkner, of Burlington, Vt., is a striking instance of a man whose conscience troubles him for a deed which was decided by the courts to be neritorious. Twenty years ago, under great tion, he shot and killed a ruffian for which he was promptly acquitted on the plea of justifiable homicide. Nevertheless, for the last twenty years he has found if impossible to sleep after 3 o'clock in the morning. Remorse selzes him at that hour and for several hours after he is driven out of his house. As there is no other place open at this time, he has made it a practice for many years past to go to the press-room of a daily paper, there he is always tooked for exactly at 3:15 a m. to one knows why he should be thus troubled with resorse for a crime of which he has been legally declared innocent.

POLITICAL NEWS,

The Scott liquor law, Senator Sherman is convinced, is becoming so popular that no party will dare to repeal it. In his journeys through the State he says he has found a strong sentiment in its favor among Demo mas found a strong sentiment in its favor among Demo-crats as well as among Republicans. This is especially true in the rural districts, where the tax is looked upon as moderate and just. He finds the people much inter-ested in the liquor question and attentive to any discus-sions of it. It will continue to be, he thinks, a promi-nent issue throughout the canvass.

The final adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature is predicted for this week. The Democrats are said to have become convinced at last that they cannot buildoze or browbeat the Republicans into concoding what is not just and that the attempt to translant Mississippi methods into Pennsvivania has been a failure. The design of the Democrats when the fight began was to exhibit Republican injustice to the country, The result has been to illustrate Democratic pighraded-ness on a larger scale than it has been shown for some

Extract from the address of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee: "No one can over-look the significance of the result in Massachusetts this autumn upon the next Presidential election. At the same time it would be worse than idle to disguise the fact that the coming election is essentially a State cam-paign. To the people of Massachusetts, State issues of almost unprecedented gravity justly outweigh at tals time all other considerations. Massachusetts has been foully alandered, for personal and party reasons, by let supreme Executive Magistrate and als followers. Under the same auspices an administrative policy of spoils in the State and spoils and plunder in the City of Boston has been set on foot, which is ulterly at variance with all the habits and traditions of Massachusetts."

If respectable people throughout the country were not so anxious to see Butler effectually suppressed and his political career brought to a close they would be amused at the palpitating hunt of the Massachusetts Republicans for a Gubernatorial candidate. Their inabil-ity to decide upon a head for the ticket resembles nothity to decide upon a head for the ticket resembles nothing so much as it does the vaciliation of a coquette who with a number of eligibles on her list cannot conclude which one she shall choose for a husband. There are Robinson days and Talbot days and Pierce days and there are some indications that there will be added Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., days before the State Convention meets. The country will take a long breath of relief when the Republicans of the Bay State decide what man is to have the honor of beating Butler.

Mr. Carlisle has found it expedient to make known his attitude on the Mississippi River improve-ment question. After a decent amount of hesitation he I as consented to the publication of a letter he wrote las winter on the subject. He announces himself as "realy at all times to vote whatever amount of money may be necessary to make the navigation of the great easy, cheap and safe, and to promote the commercia